

THE AMERICAN

VOL. II.—NO. 60.

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1881.

PRICE, 6 CENTS.

NOTES.

THE sad pageant of Mr. GARFIELD's funeral came to an end on Monday in a manner satisfactory to the whole country. Americans are neither skilful in such matters nor governed at all times by the principles of good taste. But in the present instance the overflow of natural feeling was sufficient to give a right direction to what was done in honor of the nation's dead. At Cleveland, as elsewhere, everything was admirably managed, and the people of the most beautiful of American cities well discharged their office as the representatives of the whole country in this time of sorrow. This funeral and many of the circumstances attending Mr. GARFIELD's illness administered one more blow to the Jeffersonian notion that the Chief Magistrate of the country should use no more formality and exact no more attention than any private citizen. Had the Presidents of the United States followed the example set by General WASHINGTON, both Mr. LINCOLN and Mr. GARFIELD might have escaped assassination. It was the slovenly traditions borrowed by Mr. JEFFERSON from such worthies as MARAT and ROBESPIERRE which exposed their lives so easily to the assassin's bullet. When the fatal shot was fired, regret was generally expressed that custom permitted Mr. GARFIELD to make his way to and through a railroad depot with no attendance save that of Mr. BLAINE. In both the journey to Long Branch and the public funeral, the popular expression of regard transcended, as *The Spectator* remarked of the former, anything that a European monarch would have dared to exact from his subjects. In truth, there is nothing unrepresentative in this public manifestation of respect towards the representative of the national dignity. Until 1793, this sort of "republican simplicity," this *Roi d'Yvetôt* style, was a thing unknown to the world. PERICLES, CATO, RIENZI, SAVONAROLA, DE WITT and CROMWELL knew nothing of this strange prejudice which makes our public ceremonials so slovenly. It is time that we were done with it. We believe that Mr. ARTHUR is in no especial danger, but we think that the whole country would approve if he made it a rule never to show himself in public without some kind of escort.

MRS. GARFIELD and her children have gone back to Mentor, whither the expressions of earnest sympathy from her countrymen, and from nearly every other civilized people, continue to follow her. The subscription for herself and her children has already reached the amount of \$328,000, and there is some talk of making it half a million. If there were no other object demanding more public attention than it receives, we should second the suggestion heartily. Just at present, we think, the subscription in aid of the Michigan sufferers has more urgent claims. Many of them are dying of cold and exposure, and relief must come quickly to save their lives. The sums needed are ten times as great as the subscriptions. Mrs. GARFIELD's wants, and those of her children, are now amply provided for. Besides the balance of her husband's salary for the current year, she will have three thousand dollars a year as a life pension, and the free use of the mails. We take it for granted that the nation will defray all the expenses of the medical attendance during her husband's illness. In this view, it cannot be said that she has been neglected. It would be pleasant now to recall any similar popular subscription for Mrs. LINCOLN and her children.

No gifts of money could express what the country owes to either; but the effort to pile up a still greater sum for our honored President's wife savors just a little of our popular belief in money, as though money could in any way lighten the dark weight of sorrow that presses on Mrs. GARFIELD's life, or help her to understand how the sun can continue to shine. We must remember how little money can do in such a matter. Besides, we all want to see Mrs. GARFIELD's sons grow up to a manhood worthy of such a father and such a mother. It is no kindness to deprive them of the stimulus which did so much for him,—the necessity of making their own way in the world.

A WORDY and unprofitable warfare has broken out over the autopsy of the late President's body. The view which we expressed last week is that which commends itself to the medical profession generally. Its most respected organs and associations, and many of its most honored members, unite in expressing their conviction that the wound was mortal from the first; that the mistakes of the diagnosis were unavoidable; that, if these mistakes had not been made, the treatment would have been substantially the same. But there are a few exceptions to this unanimity, and these generally base their criticisms on what profess to be more accurate accounts of the autopsy than those furnished to the public over the signature of the attending physicians. Criticisms which set out with the assumption that such men as Drs. HAMILTON, AGNEW and BLISS have concerted to deceive the public, are not worth the attention they are receiving. When the dust of controversy has been cleared away, the public will settle down to the belief that the President's physicians knew his case as thoroughly as any six fallible men could; that they did all that could be done to save his life; that they failed because success was impossible from the first, and that they deserve the thanks of the nation for their intelligent devotion.

THAT Mr. ARTHUR, for the reasons we have summed up elsewhere, is to have a new Cabinet, is now generally conceded. The newspapers have been making much of Mr. MACVEAGH's declaration of his purpose to press his resignation. In this he has not even anticipated his colleagues. One of them says that they assured President ARTHUR that their position in his Cabinet must be one of expectancy and criticism, and that any departure from Mr. GARFIELD's policy would lead to their instantaneous withdrawal. With such advisers, no President could be expected to content himself, and, whether their successors are nominated during the extra-session of the Senate which he has called for October 10, or at the regular session in December, there is every reason to expect that the slate will be wiped pretty clean. As to their successors, there is every variety of speculation. It is safe to predict that there will not be so many Western men in the new Cabinet as in the old, and that Senator JONES will not be asked to become Secretary of the Treasury, as that would give the Democrats another Senator from Nevada. Mr. GEORGE BLISS and Mr. EMORY STORRS are both named for the place to be vacated by Mr. MACVEAGH. The Southern Republicans, with characteristic delicacy, have sent a deputation to name Mr. JAMES's successor with what will now be a standing recommendation, that he was one of the immortal "306" who resisted Mr. GARFIELD's nomination at Chicago. There are other

conjectures innumerable; but it is safe to say that the new Cabinet will be, like most, a surprise to the public. It will be a very painful surprise if Mr. CONKLING is to become one of the President's official and intimate advisers.

THERE is a very general and very natural desire that there shall be no partisan squabbling for the choice of a President *pro tempore* of the national Senate. The Senators who followed Mr. GARFIELD's remains from Washington to Cleveland, had an opportunity for a friendly conference over the matter. Mr. GARLAND and Mr. EDMUNDS are said to have taken the initiative, and both are men accessible to higher and purer motives than any mere partisan considerations. It was agreed that Mr. ANTHONY, the senior Republican Senator, should be elected, and that the Democrats should keep the offices of Clerk and Sergeant-at-Arms. That this plan will be agreed to, there is no doubt, as the votes of a couple of Democrats will suffice for its execution. It seems that the President *pro tem.* must be chosen before the three new Republican Senators are admitted, as no person except this official has the authority to administer the oath of office. The election is therefore in the hands of the Democrats, as they will have a majority until the new Senators are admitted. But it was declared by the Senate itself, in 1865, that the President thus chosen holds office only during the pleasure of the Senate, so that the new election could be ordered by the Republican majority as soon as it was formed. The experience of the recent extra-session, however, showed that it was much easier to order an election in caucus than to carry it out in the Senate. The Democrats might have renewed the tactics of last spring, and kept Mr. BAYARD in the office until 1883, in spite of the efforts of the Republicans to remove him. If at any time during that period the President had died, we should have had a Democrat acting as President until a new President could be chosen. This opportunity the Democrats agree to forego, and the country will do justice to the feelings which have prompted their act.

MR. WINDOM, finding it still necessary to take measures to prevent the money of the country from accumulating in the Treasury, has adopted a more sensible procedure than presenting to the public creditors moneys which are not yet due, and that without any abatement of interest. He has been buying a small quantity of bonds, and giving notice of his purpose to call in a much larger quantity of those which were continued under his recent arrangements. We do not see why this necessity was not foreseen long ago by Mr. WINDOM, and thus provided for. It is not difficult to calculate what the amount of surplus revenue will be at the end of each month of the fiscal year, and to make arrangements for paying off an equal amount of those bonds whose term has expired. Mr. WINDOM discovered early in his term of office that the law authorized such redemptions by means of the surplus. We think it rather absurd to exalt him to the level of the great financiers because he has now decided to do something in relief of an embarrassment which a real financier would have foreseen six months ago.

IT is announced that General BRADY will be indicted next Monday for his share in the Star Route frauds. So much we owe to the energy with which Mr. JAMES has pressed this matter. Whatever else the new Postmaster-General may do or leave undone, this is a part of the public business which Mr. ARTHUR cannot afford to have neglected. One of the first official acts of our new President was to order the dismissal of a postmaster who had signed false certificates for a Star Route contractor. The offence was different from those of the criminals Mr. JAMES has been hunting down. It was the act of a public official, while theirs are not, except in General BRADY's case. But the country is disposed to welcome it as a good omen of Mr. ARTHUR's policy in the matter. When

delays were made last spring, newspaper correspondents laid the blame on Mr. GARFIELD, who was said to be holding Mr. MAC-VEAGH and Mr. JAMES back from these prosecutions. The charge was shown to be false by the renewal of those delays at a time when there could have been no such interference. Mr. ARTHUR will be blamed similarly, if there is any lack of energy and promptness now.

THE Indian war in Arizona has come happily to an end. General CARR's vigorous enforcement of the national authority has broken up the hostile preparations of the White Mountain Utes, and all those who were on the war-path soon will be in custody. It would be well for the country if we could send General CARR and his handful of soldiers into Missouri to suppress the handful of white Utes who are doing disgrace to the whole country. By what must to them have seemed superhuman efforts, the authorities of the State have succeeded in arresting several of the thieves and murderers who plundered two railroad trains; but they are seemingly unable to bring them to justice. Prolonged tolerance of organized robbery has enabled it to poison whole communities with its piratical ideas. There are actually towns in the State in which the conviction of such wretches is far less probable than their rescue from justice. This will go on until the nation begins to hold itself responsible, as the world holds it already, for the existence of such criminality.

THE trial of CHARLES GUILTEAU for the murder of Mr. GARFIELD will soon be occupying the public attention. It will be unfortunate if the criminal cannot be convicted of murder under the laws of the District of Columbia. His transfer to the jurisdiction of New Jersey is undesirable on several grounds. One is the possibility of an attempt upon his life while he is on the way to that State. Another is the superior appropriateness of trying the murderer of the President at the national capital, and under laws passed for its government by the national legislature. But, if the careless change of the word "district" to "circuit," made in codifying the United States laws, prevents this, we must make the best of the situation, and we do not doubt that the people and the Courts of New Jersey would enjoy a singular satisfaction in applying their proverbial severity and promptness to his case. The authorities of both places are making preparations for the indictment, and, if the Courts of the District find that they have not jurisdiction, New Jersey will step in with a requisition.

The defence of the assassin must turn entirely upon the plea of insanity. The other possible plea, that Mr. GARFIELD died from the malpractice of his physicians, is precluded by the results of the *post-mortem* examination. This must be a relief to the many medical gentlemen and medical amateurs who have been busied with public criticism of those physicians. It saves them from the disagreeable necessity of appearing in a witness-box in defence of CHARLES GUILTEAU.

IMMEDIATELY on the death of Mr. GARFIELD follow new demands for the reform of the civil service. The first come from the Republican Convention of Massachusetts. That body had ample time for a well-considered deliverance on the subject. The matter of making nominations occupied but a small part of its sessions. Massachusetts has so good a set of State officers, that they were all renominated cheerfully. *O, si sic omnes!* On Civil Service Reform the deliverance loses much of its force by its complexity. The main points are the maintenance of the President's Constitutional prerogative of appointment against the invasions of Congress, the requirement of a pass examination (not a competitive examination,) and of a period of probation from every nominee, tenure of office for good behavior or during a reasonable fixed term, and promotion

within the service. This is not Mr. EATON's programme, nor is it exactly ours; but it comes very near to what we think is the necessity of the service. The Convention might have employed with good effect the brevity adopted by our citizens of Chestnut Hill. In a meeting of gentlemen of all parties to express their sorrow for Mr. GARFIELD's death, they resolved that "the rules which should be applied to the management of the public service shall conform in the main to such as regulate the conduct of successful private business. Original appointments should be based on ascertained fitness; the tenure of office should be stable; positions of responsibility should, so far as practicable, be filled by the promotion of worthy and efficient officers. The investigation of all complaints and the punishment of all official misconduct should be prompt and thorough."

The Massachusetts Convention gave some offence to our Free Trade friends, it seems, by not resolving for the abolition of the tariff. They merely urged its revision by a proper commission, as all Protectionists, and *no Free Traders*, have been urging for the past two years. That this is a Protectionist country, and a revenue tariff is impossible, even such Democrats as Mr. HENDRICKS are forced to see. If we have not misread Mr. ARTHUR's letter of acceptance of his nomination, he was then a Free Trader, or at least inclined to that view. Yet he says in his inaugural: "Our fiscal policy is fixed by law, is well grounded, and is generally approved,"—which is a solidly sensible utterance.

In the field of politics, the liveliest interest attaches at present to the election of delegates to the New York Republican Convention. The Republicans of that State seem to have made up their minds to get rid of Mr. CONKLING's rule, whoever may be President. Mr. GARFIELD's "soul is marching on." The counties which were long regarded as the strongholds of his influence have repudiated his control in a manner which must have taken him or his "machine"-workers by surprise. Even in Oneida County, Mr. CONKLING's own home, the people have repudiated him, and he appears in the Convention at the head of one of three contesting delegations which have no genuine claim to represent the districts of that county. Of *bona fide* delegates to the Convention from the interior, where the strength of the party lies, not one in twenty supports Mr. CONKLING, and the only chance of his success is through contesting delegations which represent nothing but small minorities. The similarity of the process employed in working up these contesting delegations indicates some degree of concert in this effort to pack the Convention. Evidently, it is hoped that New York City will give the Stalwarts a majority of the uncontested delegates, and that the Committee on Credentials thus secured will throw the doors of the Convention open to Mr. CONKLING and the claimants who support his cause, or at least will divide the delegations between regulars and contestants in such a way as to retain a Stalwart majority. Should any such contingency arise, we hope that the genuine representatives of the Republicans of the State will show that they are no longer to be misrepresented by men whom the "machine" has been pleased to designate for them. It is true that a bolt may involve a Republican defeat. But so will the nomination of a Stalwart ticket involve a Republican defeat, if the Democrats are at all alive to the opportunity that it will give them. If a proper ticket is put in nomination, the State will elect it. A few Republicans may carry out the threat of an "apathetic campaign," but the great majority will give it a hearty support. Mr. GARFIELD a year ago dropped into New York in the midst of an "apathetic campaign," and found the party, in his own words, quite ready to fall into line under his leadership, without waiting for Mr. CONKLING to give them leave. He went back to Mentor, after refusing to propitiate Mr. CONKLING by any kind of pledge, quite satisfied that New York was safe. Mr. CONKLING only

put his head out of his shell and began to make speeches, because he saw that the State would be won without him. He worked at the last, not to save Mr. GARFIELD, but to save himself. The explosion of popular feeling which followed Mr. CONKLING's resignation, and that which has attended the present primary elections, show that Mr. GARFIELD had read the signs rightly, and that he owed nothing to Mr. CONKLING. Let the Republicans of the State take Mr. GARFIELD's estimate of them, and go ahead. No other could be so complimentary to them.

It is feared that President ARTHUR's influence and the Government patronage will be employed to strengthen Mr. CONKLING's power in the State. It is observed that the postmasters and other national officials are exceedingly zealous for the Stalwart candidates. It must be remembered, however, that "Senatorial courtesy" is now in force. The patronage of the State belongs to Mr. MILLER and Mr. LAPHAM, not to Mr. CONKLING. The rule which worked so well for this last gentleman while he was in power, is fatal to him now that he has lost it. On the principles accepted and reiterated by himself and the papers which represent his fragment of the party, even Mr. ROBERTSON cannot be removed from the New York Collectorship until Mr. MILLER and Mr. LAPHAM have given their consent, and his successor must be selected with strict reference to their preferences and sensibilities. On the same principle, Mr. CONKLING cannot control the appointment of a single postmaster; all these places are the perquisites of the Senators and Representatives from the State. These are the Stalwart principles which apply to the case. The public will watch with some interest to find whether they will govern the policy of the new Administration. If they do not, then Stalwart principles will be found to correspond to that ancient maxim, "Heads, I win; tails, you lose."

THE Democrats of Pennsylvania have selected from among ten their candidate for State Treasurer. Mr. NOBLE, of Erie, has the advantage of living as far as possible from the contaminating influence of Philadelphia, with the corresponding advantage of being almost, if not altogether, unknown in this latitude. He may be a very excellent man, or he may be such a candidate as will rejoice the heart of the Republican "ring." We have yet to learn which of the two he is.

The platform is more easily appreciated. It is devoted largely to State politics, which is of itself an improvement. It is not so wild and vague in its rhetoric as is commonly the case with Pennsylvania platforms, although it is sufficiently so to indicate the place of its origin. We have never seen a declaration of principles from any party in this State which would not make an educated man slightly ashamed of being a Pennsylvanian. The average of culture which tolerates such spasmodic, screechy utterances must be very low. Of tariff it has nothing to say, not even for revision. "Burnt bairns dread the fire." On Civil Service Reform, it is grandiloquent but indefinite. One point only is clear. Our Democrats do not mean to favor any arrangement which would prevent a Democratic President from emptying every national office to make room for good Democrats. They assure the country that "sincere Civil Service Reform will begin with the return to the Jeffersonian tests for office-holders, of honesty, capacity and faithfulness to the Constitution." That sounds well; but what does it mean? By "devotion to the Constitution," Mr. JEFFERSON meant adherence to the Democratic party. He never admitted that a Federalist could be "faithful to the Constitution." We presume our Democrats mean the same. Their idea of Civil Service Reform is much like that of the Texan delegate to the Republican Convention at Chicago. He did not know what to fight for, if not for the offices.

The Independents of this city are coming up pretty solidly to the support of Mr. WOLFE's candidacy for the State Treasurership. They have organized a Citizens' Committee for the purpose, from the membership of the Committee of One Hundred and that of the National Republican League. Such names as those of Mr. BLANKENBURG, Mr. PITKIN and Mr. HANNA, give promise that the new organization means business. Steps are taking for the organization of the young Republicans in every ward, and already arrangements are made to have a representative of the Independent interest at every polling-place throughout the city. The Independents of this city intend to stand up to be counted this time, and the recent prosecution of offenders against the election laws gives promise that the count will be a fair one.

THE burning of Swarthmore College in Delaware County, a few miles from Philadelphia, is a calamity of an unusual nature, but one to which many of our educational institutions are liable at any moment. Swarthmore was an institution of recent date. It was established since the war by Friends of what is known as the Hicksite branch, and taught young persons of both sexes. It has still its reputation to make, but has shown itself capable of good work. The fire originated in an explosion in the chemical laboratory, and spread so rapidly that the inmates escaped with nothing except the clothes they were able to snatch up. Laboratories for the study of general chemistry must contain substances capable of originating such an explosion and of causing a very rapid and destructive conflagration. No such laboratory should have been allowed to exist under the same roof with the dormitories. It is wrong even to have them in the same building with other departments of any college or university. The best chemical laboratories in European universities are detached buildings of one story in height. This obviates the necessity of liberating offensive and unwholesome gases through the passages and rooms of a great building, besides minimizing the danger from explosions. The Zurich university's laboratory, which is built in this form, can be emptied and filled with fresh air in three minutes. Our own university's arrangements might be improved in this respect.

IN Philadelphia, there is a general and a very just alarm as regards the presence of small-pox in a virulent form in several parts of the city. It is alleged by some of the vaccine physicians that the work of stamping out this pestilence has not been undertaken in earnest by the city authorities. Vaccination has not been made compulsory, except in the case of children in the public schools. The appropriations for the purpose are altogether insufficient, and are now exhausted, so that these physicians are continuing their work, so far as they are able to do so, at their own expense. There is every reason to fear that the arrival of frosty weather may find us in a far worse plight than in the winter of 1870-71. Philadelphia, of all cities, might be supposed to be most on her guard against epidemics. She has suffered the most from them. The yellow fever of 1793 administered the first blow to her eminence as the chief of American cities. She cannot afford the loss of wealth and population which will follow the general outbreak of small-pox, with the prospect of its permanent presence from year to year. Yet she allows the most reprehensible practices within her limits. Besides this failure to support her vaccine physicians, she permits clothing and bedding of those who have died of the disease to be burned in her vacant lots. It is doubtful if the most perfect combustion would suffice to destroy the germs of the disease. It is certain that their combustion in the open air can only spread the infection. Last winter, several such conflagrations took place in the Twenty-sixth Ward. We are informed by intelligent and trustworthy persons that they were effected by the officers of the Board of Health. On this point there must be some mistake. As a

consequence of these burnings, the disease raged through several streets of that ward all the winter, and in one block but one house escaped.

THE dispatch from South Africa, announcing that the Transvaal *Volksraad* had rejected the settlement to which their executive leaders had agreed, must have given some satisfaction to Mr. GLADSTONE'S enemies. The dispatch has proved to be false, like a great many others from that quarter, although there was some foundation for it. Some of the details of the settlement had excited a very earnest opposition in the *Volksraad*, and the tone of the debates has not been reassuring to the friends of peace. For this reason, the withdrawal of the British troops has been suspended by the General in command. But it is believed that the settlement will be accepted, and amendments proposed to the British Government. For the sake of peace and righteousness the world over, we hope that Mr. GLADSTONE'S policy toward the Transvaal will meet with no such repulse as would be involved in a hostile vote.

PRESIDENTS AND CABINETS.

AS Mr. GLADSTONE has remarked, the Cabinet is the worst defined portion of the modern system of parliamentary government. In England, the body has no legal recognition; the relation of the members to their chief and to each other is fixed by a tradition which has come gradually into force. The law knows the members of the Cabinet only as occupants of certain offices. It knows nothing of their meeting for any common purpose, of their subordination to any one of their number as chief, or of their joint action in determining public policy. Hence it is that they keep no minutes of their proceedings. What takes place in their conferences is preserved only in memory, or in the terms of measures there submitted for general approval before being laid before Parliament. For this and other reasons, every member is obliged to secrecy, not only as to what is said in their meetings, but also as to the papers which are sent him by reason of his membership. It was the final reason for not offering Mr. FAWCETT a seat in the present Cabinet, that his blindness would compel him to admit a secretary to a sight of those papers.

If the English Cabinet has something of the air of an unwarranted excrescence on the Constitutional system of the country, this is still truer of the American Cabinet. The Constitution, which is supposed to provide for the essentials of our Government, is absolutely silent as to any such body as this. It was not until the fathers of the Republic found themselves obliged to put into operation the system described in the Constitution, that they decided to associate with the President the seven executive officers who are put in trust, each with a department of the public business. It was seen at once that no one man was equal to the work imposed by the Constitution upon the President, and that the best help for his duties could be got only by creating public offices of great dignity and responsibility. For such offices there was no precedent in American experience up to that time. Almost every other part of the political system of the mother country had been reproduced on American soil, but never this one. So, in the emergency, they followed the English example as the safest, and created the Cabinet. In this instance, as in so many others, they did not follow exactly the English model. The position of an American President is essentially different from that of a British Premier. His term of power is well defined. He is President for four years, whether Congress loves or hates him. Nothing but death, disability or impeachment can remove him. His associates in power are not selected, therefore, to enable him to maintain his majority in the House and his control over it. No such control is essential to him. Therefore, the Cabinet is not selected from among the members of the House, and they have no seats in it. They have the same work

before them, in one view, as the corresponding body in England. They have to help him to make an efficient, brilliant and popular Administration. But, as in general, we have made a far broader separation between the executive and the judicial functions than is known in England. So the Cabinet are not responsible for the control of legislation, except in advising the exercise of the veto power.

The first condition of success in the management of such a body is, of course, harmony. The seven must be men with whom the President can work without friction or jar. It was some time before this rule was recognized in England. It was not accepted in America until experience showed its necessity. President WASHINGTON tried a Cabinet made up of the leaders of both parties, as one means of blunting the sharp edges of partisan feeling. It had exactly the opposite effect. HAMILTON and JEFFERSON made the first President's Cabinet the chief arena of partisan antagonism. They fought out all the battles of Federalist and Republican, "Loose and Strict Construction," under his eyes, and with a warmth of feeling which was extremely distasteful to him. It was this experience which decided him to refuse a third term, and thus to set an example which has been a great annoyance to later aspirants. From that time, it was recognized in America, as in England, that the Cabinet must be men who are in the fullest harmony with the President. Where there have been exceptions to this rule, they have been felt to be objectionable and out of keeping with the nature of the institution. Such was Mr. WEBSTER's lingering in the Cabinet of Mr. TYLER when the latter had ceased to act in harmony with the party which elected him. Such was the forced retention of Mr. STANTON in Mr. JOHNSON's Cabinet,—a proceeding which he vindicated only by the plea of national necessity. Another and less glaring exception is where a President is forced to accept prominent party leaders whom he does not want. Such was Mr. LINCOLN's Cabinet, made up for him before his election, and on many points so little in harmony with him that on one occasion he said ruefully that he had "no influence with the Administration." But such violence to the President's choice is felt to be anomalous. The country never elected any party to the Presidency. The man upon whom the people's choice has fallen should be competent to select from his party those whom he can trust to help him to success.

Mr. ARTHUR now finds himself in the possession of a ready-made Cabinet which cannot be to his liking. It is true that its members were chosen with a view to conciliate all branches and sections of the party. But the choice for that purpose was made by a man whose views of party policy differ *toto cælo* from those of the President. He was a Western man, and Mr. ARTHUR represents the East. He was anything but a Stalwart, while Mr. ARTHUR is a "Stalwart of the Stalwarts." It is true that no difference existed between them as to any of the great issues which lie outside the range of party policy. Mr. ARTHUR proposes no new attitude toward foreign powers, no change in our fiscal policy, no novel treatment of the Indians. The men who were selected by Mr. GARFIELD to take charge of the specific duties, might suit Mr. ARTHUR well enough, so far as concerns the specific work of the several departments. But, aside from these, there are urgent questions which concern not one but every department, on which the President differs decidedly from any seven men upon whom Mr. GARFIELD would have depended to carry out his views. It is, therefore, not optional with him, but imperative, that he should make a Cabinet of his own. It is a misdirection of public opinion which tends to urge the retention of the men who are at present in the Cabinet.

The creation of a new Cabinet is the only candid course; and, whatever his faults, Mr. ARTHUR is a man of candor. Mr. GARFIELD's Cabinet in Mr. ARTHUR's Administration could serve no other purpose than that of a mask to hide the differences between

the two Administrations. We take it for granted that Mr. ARTHUR means to be President himself. It is his views, and not Mr. GARFIELD's, which are to govern the country until 1884. The vague and emotional promises of his inaugural were honestly meant. But it is a mistake to affix to them too much meaning. They cover, rather, the many points on which the President and his predecessor were always at one, than the few but vital points on which they differed. It will help to a disappointment to take them too broadly. We are to have a Stalwart Administration. A Stalwart Cabinet is a necessary adjunct to its honesty.

Mr. BLAINE sees this. He is, indeed, a Stalwart himself. He invented the name. His differences from Mr. ARTHUR and Mr. CONKLING are in the main those which spring out of personal ambition. But his association with Mr. GARFIELD, his virtual acceptance of Mr. GARFIELD's plans, while they have added greatly to his popularity, unfit him for a place among Mr. ARTHUR's advisers. We learn, on pretty good authority, that the President would be glad to retain him. But Mr. BLAINE appreciates the situation better, and he goes back to Maine to stay. When he returns to Washington, it will be as a member of the House, and to the arena for which he is best fitted. Mr. MACVEAGH sees the point of the situation as clearly as Mr. BLAINE. He insists on his resignation.

Mr. JAMES will probably leave the Post-Office. He has done excellent work there. He hoped to make the excellency of his work a stepping-stone to still greater preferment. He thinks that "President JAMES" would sound just as well as "President ARTHUR." But he has committed himself to Civil Service Reform, and he congratulated Mr. MILLER on his election to the Senatorship from New York. When Mr. JAMES went into the Cabinet, he was regarded as the representative of the New York Stalwarts. Something in the atmosphere seems to have turned his predilections in another direction. It being so, his Presidential aspirations, like those of Mr. BLAINE, make his removal the more necessary.

Mr. WINDOM cannot stay in the Treasury. He went thither because Mr. GARFIELD was a master of finance, and meant to keep the control of that Department. Mr. WINDOM was a sufficient Secretary under such a President. He will not be so under Mr. ARTHUR. The country has abler men for the place, and the Stalwarts have their share of them. Of the lesser lights in the Cabinet, we cannot cast the horoscope. We do not think the country would lose much by the supersession of Mr. HUNT. We think it would regret losing President LINCOLN's son from the War Department,—an appointment in which Mr. GARFIELD anticipated public feeling much more clearly than did his critics. Mr. KIRKWOOD seems to be an abler man than either of two we have just named. Mr. GARFIELD had a great opinion of him, and he has no reformatory convictions to stand in Mr. ARTHUR's way. His retention is quite probable.

SOME RESULTS FROM THE CENSUS. VIII.

EDUCATION is a topic of universal interest in private thought, in popular administration and in individual taxation. It would surprise one acquainted only with the administration of educational affairs in his own town or in his own State, to see how great a labor it is to gather the statistics of the educational work of the country and group them so that there may be intelligent arrangement of the facts. In New England, the town is usually the unit of school administration. In Pennsylvania, the township is the unit. In the West, the district, usually a fraction of a township is generally the unit, while in Texas the county is the unit. The terms applied in describing schools differ in various localities. Some school officers use the term "high-school" with such wide application that a group of country schools, with a single teacher each, will be reported as "high-schools," while in some States the

term will be very sparingly applied. It was seen in the outset that it would be a vast undertaking to gather in a harmonious presentation the educational condition of the country. The work was put in charge of Dr. HENRY RANDALL WAITE, of New York, under whose careful attention a vast correspondence was organized to gather the records of pupils, teachers, school buildings and expenses, from one end of the Union to the other, in addition to all material gathered by the ordinary enumeration.

The estimated number of public schools in the country is about 213,000. The estimated number of school districts exceeds 153,000, and the number of district officers is estimated at fully 766,000. To obtain lists of officers and teachers has required over 12,000 letters, circulars and cards sent to individuals. The schedules, letters, circulars and cards distributed among officers and teachers to secure returns, is estimated at over 368,000. Something like 700 pieces has been the average daily mail sent out since the first of January. About 525 pieces of mail have been daily received.

Lists of school officers have been prepared with great care, ranging from those at the head of State systems to those in local country districts of a few square miles. In a few instances, it has been found advantageous to conduct the inquiries under the direct charge of local State officials, with the forms and blanks prepared by Dr. WAITE. Some States, with long-established systems, have well-defined methods of record, from which can be deducted with some comparative promptness the summary of their school work. Even then, however, the funds are apt to be so related to the general public expenses that the utmost vigilance is required to avoid confusion in financial statements. A vast number of special letters have been written to reconcile evident discrepancies in reports received from different official sources, or apparent in the different items of the same report. At the very best, this effort to secure a worthy school census will serve rather to educate the people to a careful attention to comparative organization, expenses and results, than as a perfect record of what has been done.

Dr. WAITE prepared twelve schedules to gather the school records, arranged as follows: 1, Public Elementary Schools; 2, Public High Schools; 3, Private Elementary Schools; 4, Private High Schools; 5, Evening Schools—all classes; 6, Special Schools, Deaf, Dumb and Blind; 7, Industrial Schools; 8, Business Colleges; 9, Teachers' Institutes; 10, Superior Schools, Universities, Colleges, etc.; 11, Professional Schools; 12, Educational Associations.

Upon each of these schedules sent out in blank are minute inquiries to secure the number of schools, of instructors and of scholars, the value of school property, and the current cost, with the character of the instruction, the methods of work, so far as the same can be reduced to tabular form, with much else calculated to unify our knowledge of the schools of the country. Some of the difficulties have been hinted at. Let one remember that Michigan, with some most excellent schools in her large towns and cities, has no county authority intermediate between the State and the country schools; while in Texas the county authority is the smallest unit, and in the Indian Territory the tribe has a central administration of all its schools; whereas, again, in some New England States the town of varied territorial extent has little to do with the county—and he will see that a varied knowledge and a careful discrimination are necessary in dealing with what we have been pleased to call our American school system. Within a short time, Professor JAMES H. BLODGETT, of Illinois, known as a progressive, energetic educational man, identified with the development of national and local movements, particularly familiar with the laws and the administration of Western schools, has been called as a special agent to aid Dr. WAITE at Washington. Such aid was the more needed, as Dr. WAITE has under his charge libraries—an important educational factor,—and religious organizations. A number of

States are well advanced, notwithstanding the difficulties that have surrounded the Census Office, and the Division of Education in particular. The work for the public schools of the State of Maryland is essentially complete, and will very shortly be out in a detailed official bulletin.

In this Bulletin, Table I. will show the number of public schools, elementary and high; various facts as to the number, quality and capacity of buildings; the number, sex, qualifications, average wages and time employed of teachers; number, age, sex, color and attendance of pupils; sundry particulars regarding text-books and subjects of study; items as to time of schools; items as to school libraries and apparatus; the sources and amount of income; the expenditures, and the value of school property. Table II. will present the population that cannot read, with particulars of age and condition; also, the population that cannot write. Table III. will show percentage in illiteracy, proportion of school tax to total levy, and cost of schools per capita of attendance. Table IV. is also an analysis of illiteracy. Table V. will present public high schools, much as Table I. sets forth the elementary schools.

From Table I., it appears that there are 2,016 public elementary schools, of which 390 are for colored children,—1,934 school-houses, which does not include leased rooms,—providing 128,406 sittings, that may be increased to 150,832. Of these houses, 1,230 are reported in good condition; the rest with various defects.

The city of Baltimore has 116 of these schools, with 28,078 sittings, 36 of the houses being in good condition. The State has 3,092 teachers, about one-ninth being colored, at average monthly wages of \$31.98. The total of pupils is 149,135, of which 26,533 are colored. The average daily attendance is 72,098. In the city of Baltimore, the total attendance is 33,891; the average, 28,174. There are 2,108 pupils attending in the State under six, and 7,828 over sixteen. Uniform text-books are used in 1,678 schools, and 724 furnish them at public expense. The schools were taught an average of 174.4 days in the school year. They derived from State taxes \$554,654.49, swelled by local tax and other income to a total of \$1,386,939.31, of which the city of Baltimore had \$527,300.46. Of this sum, \$1,069,889.01 was needed for teachers' salaries, and about \$100,000 was unexpended. The total school property is valued at \$2,082,813.09, of which over a third is in the city of Baltimore.

Table II., upon illiteracy, shows 111,392 who cannot read, 134,488 who cannot write, out of the whole population over ten years of age. About two-thirds of the illiteracy is among the colored people. Table III. will show the school tax for the State to be 33 per cent. of the total levy, and in the city of Baltimore 22.2 per cent. The cost per capita in the State is \$866, and in the city of Baltimore \$15.52. Table V., upon high schools, is confined to the city of Baltimore, giving two with 22 teachers, 918 sittings, a total attendance of 1,216, an average attendance of 765; of the total, 1,075 were over sixteen years of age. The total expenditures were \$27,490.30, and the value of school property is \$190,000.

The bulletin will attract especial attention as being the first issued from this division of the census, and as indicating the general scope of those to follow. Some have wished that the grouping of our educational institutions into primary, secondary and superior had been adopted in this census. We have many good schools of a primary or elementary order; we have a few excellent superior or higher institutions; but our intermediate or secondary education has no well-defined character or position, and it is the weakest part of the whole. The forthcoming bulletin does not tabulate the private schools and the colleges. It is essentially the exhibit of the public primary or elementary schools of Maryland, touching nothing higher, except in the two high schools of Baltimore, and leaving a full view of the educational work in Maryland to be gained by a future summing up of public and private efforts, as the latter is developed in schools of all ranks.

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

IN the course of one of General GARFIELD's speeches on war matters, he remarked that "after the battle of arms comes the battle of history." The truth of this has been proved in his own case. The war of the doctors has just begun, the battle of knives and notions being past. A statement by Dr. HAMILTON concerning the President's case has been made public. Dr. BLISS has, with the help of Drs. BARNES, REYBURN and WOODWARD, prepared a tremendous document, as long as "sixty columns of a newspaper," and Dr. BOYNTON, it is reported, will issue his side of the story, touching particularly on the question of whether there were or were not abscesses in the lungs. Then Dr. HAMMOND, and all the journalistic doctors in opposition, must be heard in defence as well, we presume, with a good many medical critics who will sum up and condemn or exalt. Possibly the different schools of medicines may be involved, as Drs. BLISS and BOYNTON represent allopathy and homœopathy, and both with considerable bitterness. All this promises a lively winter for the medical fraternity. Certainly, if undenied reports of conversations with Drs. AGNEW and HAMILTON in the newspapers are to be believed, there is a good deal yet to be explained. Possibly the silliest thing in connection with the medical side of this celebrated case is a statement by Dr. BLISS in the *New York Herald* of Thursday. Therein Dr. BLISS says: "We always watched for the *Medical Record* and the *Herald*, and there was always a struggle for these two papers when they were brought into the consulting-room." This is enough to "make a horse laugh,"—the idea that there should be a wild rush and frantic scramble for the *Herald* by the medical gentleman in attendance on the President, and all for the purpose of reading themselves set down as ignoramuses, know-nothings of medical science, all wrong in fact, all wrong in conclusion, professional upstarts, etc., for such were the terms of the *Herald's* editorials. The *Herald* had better try again. Next time, it may meet with more success.

THE universality of the national grief for the late President seems to have been unrecognized by three men, at least, of our round millions. That there were openly no more is perhaps creditable. For some time, the editor of the *Quincy Herald* stood alone as an editor who took occasion of GARFIELD's illness and the attention that was being paid him, to jeer at him. Now he has a companion in stupidity,—Col. A. E. GORDON, of the *New Brunswick (N. J.) Times*. This man so far forgot the facts around him as to print in his paper a criticism of GARFIELD which was ungracious, unfair and especially untimely. The respectability of *New Brunswick* was aroused to the verge of rioting, and it is doubtful if GORDON would have had a whole skin left on him had he been in town. The students of Rutgers College hanged and burned him in effigy, and threatened to mutilate his publishing office. A wiser and more deadly way of retaliating on GORDON for his blindness was adopted by a number of his patrons, who withdrew their support from the paper. The third in this light-headed trio was Mr. DALY, the theatrical manager of New York, who refused to close his theatre, which came very near being burned by indignant people. Mr. DALY had a right to keep his theatre open, Mr. GORDON had a right to say what he pleased, and so had the editor of the *Quincy Herald*; but they ought not to have mocked at the grief of others by doing what was offensive in the eyes of the people. And nothing is so offensive in times of grief as unhappy levity. We hope these gentlemen have learned the fruitlessness of attempting to butt the entire nation.

THE commercial aspects of grief were never so well illustrated as during the last twelve days. The sidewalk commerce of our city—and it was the same elsewhere,—was never so brisk or profitable. Pictures, medals, badges, histories and busts of GARFIELD were sold by the thousands. Our street traders waxed rich, and that, too, generally off the vilest productions, from an art standpoint. The majority of the pictures were caricatures devoid of sentiment, art, taste, and truth. Another thought in this connection is suggested by the heavy editions of the newspapers. To illustrate what we mean, there are five thousand papers in this country which may fairly be said to have printed a thousand extra copies each week—counting all the extra of the big dailies,—since July 2. This would give five million extra papers for each week of the thirteen in which the President's case may be said to have occupied public attention, and foot up a total of sixty-five million extra papers, which may with probability be said to have been sold, on the average,

at two cents a copy. This supposition accepted, and we have the surprising total of \$1,300,000 paid to the newspapers in return for their careful and untiring portrayal of recent history.

HARDLY had we held up our hands in surprise at the insecurity of travellers in Missouri, when a body of passengers on the Iron Mountain and Southern Railway were obliged to hold up theirs in dead earnest, while some youthful robbers quietly "went through them" for all that they were worth. The outrage—which, in its form, has suddenly become domesticated in this country,—was committed near Kennett, Arkansas. What we remarked before concerning a similar case, is again true, and we trust that some of the passengers will bring suit to recover the values stolen from them by these CLAUDE DUVALS. If ever there was a case calling for prompt and thorough action, the present is one, and we trust that Governor CHURCHILL will be equal to the exigency. A signal example of swift retributive justice well shown up in one of these semi-lawless States, and we would hear no more of train robbers and their costly proceedings.

THE tendency to appeal to Government initiative rather than to private initiative has been finding some forcible illustrations recently in England. The latest proposition is that accident insurance, which we would certainly suppose would find a sufficiency of promoters were it a scheme of any commercial value, shall be undertaken by the Government. Mr. ELLIS LEVER, of Manchester, has once more come forward with a suggestion with which our readers are familiar, for the establishment of a national insurance fund for accidents. In the present instance he has addressed to the Postmaster-General a letter suggesting that his department should add to its other functions the working of such a scheme, to which all classes shall be admissible. It is thought that a yearly premium of 62½ cents will suffice for \$500 being secured in the event of death from accident. It is suggested that a limit of three times that amount should be fixed in cases of persons earning weekly wages, and that none should be eligible under fourteen years of age. For the rest of the community it is proposed to limit the amount to \$5,000. There appears to be no restriction of classes and no variation in the rate of payment, although Mr. LEVER remarks that in the more risky avocations it might be expedient to restrict the individual assurance to \$500. He believes that the miner and the mariner, and the laboring classes generally, "only require showing the way, and confidence in the department contracting with them, to be ready to help themselves. Those better off would be similarly attracted to such a means of providing for their families in cases of fatal accident. It is not unreasonable to suppose that, when a person is prepared to pay \$100 to \$250 per annum to an ordinary life insurance company to insure \$5,000 at death, the same person would willingly pay \$6 a year to insure an extra \$5,000 in case the death resulted from accident." The idea of the Post-Office becoming the dispenser of this insurance is due to the fact that under Mr. FAWCETT's rule this department has already done so much to promote thrift among the working classes, and to win that confidence which Mr. LEVER relies upon as a condition of success. Moreover, the variety of individual risk, which it is foreseen may provoke the criticism of actuaries, may be viewed as an application of the existing British Post-Office principles of a uniform rate for longer or shorter distances—"the average adjusting itself to the public advantage, without detriment to the individual." It may be added that January 1 is named as the invariable starting-point of a policy, for convenience of calculation; that the policies would be valid from year to year by renewal at the various post-offices; and that they would be under the guarantee of the Treasury. Mr. FAWCETT is considering the matter.

THE observatory that is to commemorate the eccentric JAMES LICK of California, upon the top of Mount Hamilton, is rapidly nearing completion. The large pier upon which the mammoth telescope is to stand is finished. It is constituted of hard-burned brick and has a diameter of thirteen feet five inches at the bottom, tapering until it is eight feet across at the top. It is twenty-four feet high to the observing floor. Its foundation is solid, being laid in a bed of solid rock four and a half feet below the surface of the ground. It is held in its place in this excavation by a bed of cement. In building the tower or pier, more than fifty barrels of cement and 30,000 brick were used. The surrounding walls for the dome are laid and the masons are at work on the foundation for the transit-house. The building will be completed next week

THE death-roll this year promises to be illustrious and appalling. Already has the world lost a long list of great men, to which, alas! the name of GARFIELD has been added. Though were he not among the dead of 1881, the losses would still be too great. In theology, among those who have joined the majority are to be noted WASHBURN, DIMAN, VINTON, STANLEY; and only two of these seemed to have finished the work of their natural lives. Literature has lost CARLYLE, PALFREY, LITRE,—all of ripe age; while others, among them FIELDS and SIDNEY LANIER, have died prematurely. To these should be added the man of the desert, MARIETTE, he with the golden hand. The bench has lost CLIFFORD and COLT, the bar LAWRENCE,—both at the end of a complete career. The dead generals passed away prematurely,—BURNSIDE, UCHATIUS, UPTON,—the last two died by their own hand,—and COLLEY, whose death is tragic, while TAUM and BENEDEK reached the full age. In politics, ADAMS died from overwork, ARNIM with a broken spirit, GARFIELD at the hand of the assassin. Science has lost young WEYPRECHT. Business has lost SCOTT from overwork; INMAN, FARGO and BAGLEY, G. B. EMERSON, S. RAY and LOTZE, all at a good age; also, VIEUXTEMPS, the violinist, and his countryman, VERBOECKHOVEN, the painter; also, the great scholars, BEUFLEY and KUHN, and BURTON, the Scotch antiquarian. Hardly a day has passed which has not brought the announcement of a great loss by the hand of Death.

THE realms of grief have no terms for litigants. A citizen of Nashville died the other day, and left directions that his body should be sent to the LE MOYNE furnace at Washington, Pennsylvania, for cremation. His wife refuses to have his wishes complied with, and has placed guards about his grave to see that no desecration is permitted. His two sons, however, insist on the desire of their father being executed, and, being determined on carrying out the deceased's wish, have precipitated the whole affair into the courts, where a disgraceful family struggle for a dead man's bones has just begun. If there is a sufficiency of money in the matter, it is probable that, by the time the sons obtain an order for the remains,—if they do,—there will be nothing but dust to burn.

PUBLIC OPINION.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR AND THE FUTURE.

THE country is evidently disposed to await action on the part of the new President before condemning or applauding him. The papers content themselves generally with expectations, some anticipating Mr. Arthur by his accidental translation to the highest office in the Republic to immediately become transformed into all that President Garfield was. Others, again, expect nothing from him, being believers that oil and water never have mixed and never will. Still others present the President with a whole budget of warnings. Mr. George William Curtis, in *Harper's Weekly*, speaks thus: "It is not to be expected that Mr. Arthur will outrage public sentiment by any sudden and flagrant reversal of his predecessor's acts. The welfare of the Republican party is involved in his Administration. If his interpretation of the party desire should lead him to discard the general views with which President Garfield was known to sympathize, if he should suppose that the party can successfully fight new battles upon old issues, and contemptuously disregard progress and reform, Republican regret for the great calamity which now overshadows the country would be more poignant than ever. Meanwhile there is a general recognition of the perfect propriety of President Arthur's conduct since the fatal shot of the 2d of July, and an equally general disposition not to embarrass his most difficult position. He knows what courses and what men the country and his party have impressively and overwhelmingly condemned, and he must know that to adopt them now would be to disappoint the country and to ruin both his Administration and the Republican party. The tone and spirit of his modest, sympathetic and judicious inaugural address indicates a determination to pursue the wise policy." Similarly, the *Buffalo Commercial Advertiser*: "Nobody knows better than General Arthur that he now belongs to the whole people, and not to any party or faction of a party. He is the people's President, and as such he will demean himself. In doing so he will best serve his country, his party and himself. As President of the United States, he will have no old feuds to settle or scores to rub out. General Arthur well knows that his installation into the high office he now holds marks a new era in his history. He will not destroy his

opportunities for usefulness by making mistakes which he himself knows would be mistakes." The *New York Times* is a little more outspoken: "If he is to prove equal to the great position he occupies, he must know principles rather than individuals; he must subordinate personal preference as well as acquired prejudice to the accomplishment of certain well-defined public ends. The moment he selects an administrative officer because the nominee is his friend, and not at all because he possesses the qualities which render him obviously fit to perform certain designated public duties, that moment his Administration will be discredited, and the party, which must abide by its record, will be placed on the defensive. No man ever assumed the Presidency of the United States under more trying circumstances; no President has needed more the generous appreciation, the indulgent forbearance, of his fellow-citizens. He will be credited with carrying with him into the highest position in the country the rancor of factional strife, and with being capable not so much of excessive partisanship as of the blunder of assuming that a clique of a fraction of the party contains the representative Republicans of the United States. That mistake has been made before, and has been to some extent condoned, but it cannot be made with impunity by President Arthur. It would be seized on by his enemies as the one thing which he might be expected to do, and it would close the mouths of his friends, who would see in it the one thing he ought to have avoided. . . . He can disarm the public distrust which his elevation excites by leaving undone anything that is obviously superfluous, and by walking steadily in the path of reform which was marked out for his predecessor. He can earn for himself everlasting odium and for his party disunion and defeat by repeating as President blunders which he has already made in a lower sphere."

The *Baltimore Sun* says that, while at this early day President Arthur does not recline on a bed of roses, it will require adroit management on his part to prevent his couch becoming permanently a bed of thorns. The *Chicago Times* is as pleasantly unpleasant: "President Arthur will begin his Administration with the eyes of a multitude of cold or unfriendly critics fixed upon him. His judges are the people of the United States, and justice demands that the judges divest themselves of prejudice and prepare their minds to judge not only fairly but generously. We must speak in high terms of praise upon General Arthur's character as a gentleman, his ability as a lawyer, and his creditable conduct during the terrible ordeal through which he has been recently passing, and can confidently anticipate that he will be judicious enough to pursue a moderate policy, one that will allay an animosity that the country is anxious to bury; that he will recognize the fact that the people chose General Garfield to be President, approved of his policy so far as he had opportunity to carry it out, and desire no change in it and no more changes in the *personnel* of the Government than circumstances may make imperative." The conservative *Philadelphia North American* is more optimistic: "President Arthur fully comprehends the national situation. Being a man of rectitude, of culture and of experience, he will need no instructors. He is competent to judge for himself what his official obligation requires of him, and those who know him best believe him to be a man of intelligent and sturdy resolutions. He has, like his lamented predecessor, the courage of his opinions. He has the opportunity to make for himself a high place in national esteem, and all that is required of him is a conscientious discharge of duty."

On the question of the Cabinet, opinions differ. The *Boston Herald* says he is "by no means bound to retain President Garfield's Cabinet beyond a reasonable term to meet the requirements of courtesy. It has not been customary for a Vice-President acceding to the Presidential office to retain the Cabinet of his predecessor. President Arthur must be responsible for his own Administration. He cannot shirk it. He cannot act as agent or substitute for another. He ought not to be expected to sink his own identity;"—a view which coincides with that of the *Cincinnati Enquirer*: "He is now the Chief Executive, and is entitled to the full prerogatives of his position. If President Arthur wishes to retain the old Cabinet, resignation will be no bar to the realization of his wishes. The dignities of his office require that he should have the opportunity to unequivocally indicate his choice of advisers, and he should be furnished with an open field." Other papers plead that the Garfield Cabinet shall be kept, but as a rule these are papers of more sentimentality than sense. President Arthur's inaugural has generally pleased. The *Lancaster Intelligencer* objects to its English as inelegant, and fears its author

therefrom as a man of shallow thought. The Indianapolis *Times* is all the other way: "President Arthur's inaugural address is an admirable piece of composition and gives evidence of superior literary culture." The New York *Evening Mail* is very happy over it: "We have only words of the highest and warmest praise for the President's address. It will inspire his countrymen and the world with hope and confidence. General Arthur has begun nobly." So is the Dayton (Ohio) *Journal*: "President Arthur, in his inaugural address, has struck the popular chord. He has said just what the people hoped he would say, yet feared he would not—that he would carry out the purposes of his predecessor." The Hartford *Courant*, wisely, is more conservative: "The first official utterance of the new Chief Magistrate is marked by good taste and good feeling. The tone of the references to the circumstances under which he takes office and to the late President could not easily be bettered."

SOME DEFICIENCIES IN AMERICAN EDUCATION.

"THAT our sons may be as plants grown up in their youth," is the blessing that the Psalmist places first when he tells of all the prosperity that shall come to a righteous and faithful people,—the wealth and the strength, the flocks and the herds, the victories and the overflowing garners; but first of all that their sons should grow up in that full and vigorous manhood that was to make them at once the glory and strength of the nation. No people of antiquity appreciated more fully than the Jews the prestige and responsibilities of paternity, and all heads of families of wealth or position were eager to give their sons the best training the time could supply, and had them carefully instructed in their sacred books, which were to them at once law and literature, history and theology, and furnished a rule of conduct in all the public and private relations of life.

"That our sons may be as plants grown up in their youth," is still, assuredly, the wish of most parents to-day; that they may develop with the vigorous, healthy growth of a young plant that puts out first its sturdy bunches of fresh leaves, with strong, straight stems, full of sap and life, and, in due time, flowers and fruit. But we see, unfortunately, and often among the class of people who are best able to regulate the condition of their children's development, too many spindling, weakly plants, with straggling leaves, premature flowers and imperfect fruit. With the education of the middle classes—if such classes may be said to exist in this country,—we need not specially concern ourselves. This has already been amply provided for by the liberal care of the State, and the necessities of the case have been met and even anticipated. Our public schools, grammar-schools, high-schools and normal-schools provide such an excellent and liberal course of education, that numbers of well-to-do parents, people who in England would shudder at the idea of free schools, send their children to the public schools here, not from any desire of shirking the expense of their education, but because they consider that the instruction obtained there is better than that furnished by private schools intended for the same class, which are few in number. In most of the public schools in large cities, the discipline is admirable, the training excellent, and the course liberal. Indeed, the chief danger is a growing tendency to make the pressure too severe, and the plan of study too ambitious, an effort to cover too much ground, and to crowd in a superficial knowledge of too many "ologies" and abstruse subjects, to the neglect of a more substantial and thorough plan of education, which would be far more useful and appropriate to the majority of the scholars. In this matter of public schools, however, we are far in advance of the English schools of the same class. Until the Education Bill of 1870 was passed, secondary education was almost entirely neglected by the State, and England was amazingly behind most Continental nations, as well as America, in her public school system. The clergy had under their control the greatest part of the parish-schools and the schools for the wealthy classes, and the children of middle-class parents had been mainly educated at commercial schools, as they were called, which were often cheap, inferior boarding-schools, conducted by sharp, ignorant, vulgar men, where a sort of second-rate education was scrambled for,—schools of the type of Salem House, presided over by *Mr. Creakle*, which is, of course, a very highly colored picture, as all similar pictures of Dickens' are; but a type which is peculiarly obnoxious to Mr. Matthew Arnold, as being especially devoid of "sweetness and light," and against which he has recently pronounced such sweeping condemnation, as responsible for many of the most offensive and characteristic traits of the English middle class. In this country, the case is very different; we have never been afflicted with Salem Houses or *Mr. Creakles*. Ample and excellent educational facilities have been provided that leave such schools no reason for existence. The deficiency in our educational system lies a step higher.

There is now a very pressing and widely felt need for schools for the education of the sons of wealthy people who live in large cities. Parents who have thought about the matter with any serious attention, and who wish "that their sons may be as plants grown up in their

youth," can hardly think that a large city is the place most conducive to such a result. The years between ten and seventeen are a very critical time in a boy's education. It is the time for laying foundations; it is the now or never for developing a fine, manly physique and full bodily strength, and determining the constitution; it is the time for forming the character, for directing tastes, for bracing the moral tone, for laying the solid basis on which the man is to build the superstructure of his after-life. Strong, healthy, growing boys are apt to be mentally lazy, heedless, pleasure-loving creatures; their bodies are developing rapidly, while often their minds seem to stand still. Their sense of responsibility, their ambition, their powers of reasoning and reflecting, their manhood, are lying dormant, and they should be tided over this time with great care. Boys of this age should have as much fresh air and exercise and healthy amusement as possible, to absorb their faculties, when they are not occupied with their studies. All their energies, all their enthusiasms, all their interests, should be divided between their work and their play, without anticipating the amusements and desires of manhood. In a large city, such a system is impossible. And there are now multitudes of wealthy men who, both by necessity and inclination, live in large cities for at least six months of the year, even if they have also country-houses, and for more than half the year if they have no fixed summer home and their families prefer to travel for four or five months. If the sons of parents so situated are sent to day schools, there is no resource for the hours when they are not actually engaged in preparing their lessons, but quiet in-door amusements, which are not desirable, as every hour of daylight, when a boy is not studying, should be spent in the open air; or else the boys are turned into the streets to find amusements for themselves, unless they choose to go out to some cricket or base-ball ground, or, perhaps, to the Park, which involves an hour or more spent on the way,—time which can be ill spared on short autumn and winter afternoons. Boys that grow up under such influences are apt to become premature young men; they turn to men's amusements at an undesirably early age. Billiards, and cards, and stables, and school-girls, take the place of the cricket, and foot-ball, and tennis, and boating, that are the normal interests of boys under seventeen.

There is another serious objection to home education in a city. Boys who are the children of wealthy, fashionable parents, are enfeebled and enervated, physically and morally, by the atmosphere of a too luxurious home. It is impossible for a boy to grow up simple and strong and manly, with the freshness and vigor that come from a little wholesome hardship, if he is accustomed from childhood to have every costly whim gratified, and with all the tastes and caprices of a *petit-maitre*. American children live so much with their parents, and form such an important part of an American household, that it is difficult to keep them entirely apart from the luxuries and pleasures and amusements of their parents, and to prevent them from being distracted from their studies and the legitimate amusements of their age, if they are brought up in a fashionable city home. The traits that we admire most in the Englishman at his best,—the manliness and simplicity and healthy tone,—that freshness of "the plant that has grown up in its youth,"—are not to be attained in a hot-house atmosphere of luxury and self-indulgence. It is not easy for a boy who is not very much in earnest about his studies—and how many boys of fourteen are?—to study patiently and faithfully when his attention is liable to be diverted by a multitude of pleasant things going on about him, and, furthermore, distracted by companions even lazier and less in earnest and less restrained than himself; for it is difficult for even careful parents to regulate their boys' companionship and to choose the influences with which they would wish them to be surrounded in a city school.

It is far easier for a boy to work cheerfully and steadily when he is placed among fifty or sixty other boys who are brought together for the same purpose,—where study is the business and order of the day, where other distracting elements are removed, and there is no temptation to the pleasant lounging and desultory amusements that are constantly lying in wait for a boy in a luxurious city home.

The influence which Dr. Arnold exercised in moulding a whole generation of noble Englishmen is a conspicuous example of the tone that may be given to an entire school by a master of moral and intellectual force and large sympathies. It is doubtful if a single boy who had possibilities of goodness in his nature, and who came into close personal contact with Dr. Arnold, left the school without having his whole character raised, and a thread of moral enthusiasm woven into his being that was never completely obliterated amid all the conflicting influences and strong temptations of maturer years. This is an evangelizing work of far more importance in its practical effects upon society than the preaching of even the most eloquent sermons to large congregations of men and women who, from half a dozen more or less complex motives, assemble in a church for an hour and a half once a week, and who sometimes, after an outburst of eloquence that has thrilled them for twenty minutes, pay the preacher the tribute of five minutes' silence after the church-door has been passed; and then the great current of every-day life and every-day thought and every-day people sweeps them along and obliterates the letters that were written only in sand. But a conscientious master who is a man of strong character and intellect can

spread a steady, continuous influence over his pupils for four or five years, at the very period of life when the standard is being built up, and conscience, which is a very artificial moral quality, is being formed. Schools, such as Rugby and Winchester,—that is, similar schools, with modifications to adapt them to American life and institutions,—are seriously needed in our country to train up the men who ought to have some important share in public affairs, and who will, at any rate, form the most prominent class of society,—a class whose example and influence are widely felt. A few such schools there are already, but they are very insufficient to meet the needs of the community. Such a school, with a competent, responsible head-master, is so absolutely sure of patronage, that it seems strange that such undertakings have not been more extensively tried as mere matters of speculation, now that the money-producing capacities of every department of human labor are being so eagerly and so thoroughly exploited; but the very class of men who would be best adapted to conduct such institutions is the one in whom the speculative business instinct is apt to be undeveloped. Numbers of boys are sent every year, from this city alone, to St. Paul's and one or two other New England schools; for in this matter of schools New England still manages to preserve her traditional advantages over her neighbors. It is to be regretted that in some part of the beautiful and healthy country that lies within a range of fifty miles of Philadelphia, where the winter climate is less rigorous than that of New England, such a school should not be established that would at least meet the needs of this city and the surrounding districts.

LITERATURE.

PRE-HISTORIC ARCHÆOLOGY.

DR. INGVALD UNDSET presents us with an encyclopædic survey of all that is known of one of the most interesting periods in the prehistoric archæology of Europe, in his "Beginnings of the Iron Age in Northern Europe" (*Førhistoriens Begyndelse i Nord Europa. En Studie i Sammenlignende Forhistorisk Arkæologi.*) Pp. 464, gr. 8vo., and xxxii plates. Albert Cammermeyer, Christiania, 1881. To Scandinavian scholars the science of prehistoric archæology is under the greatest obligations. Indeed, we may say that it owes its very existence to them and to the suggestions furnished by their environment. Just as we owe the beginning of comparative sociology to Barthold Niebuhr, who was brought up amidst institutions sociologically parallel to those of ancient Rome,—and as we owe the discovery of the vast extent of glacial action in the geological ages to Agassiz, whose youth was passed in Switzerland,—so we owe to Thomsen, Nilsson and Worsaaal that distinction and definition of periods which lie at the foundation of the study of prehistoric man. The three Scandinavian kingdoms have for two centuries past been rich in archæologists. So much of the national interest lies in the distant past, that more than ordinary attention has been given to the study and reconstruction of the ancient monuments which still recall the heroes of the Saga and the gods of the Edda. It was, therefore, an easy transition to that still more distant past of which we have no literary monuments and whose remains abound in those northern kingdoms. It was in the kitchen-middens of Denmark that the new archæology took its beginning; and, while such names as Lubbock in England, Bouchier de Perthes in France, and Gozzadini in Italy, have in some measure eclipsed those of the Scandinavians who laid the foundation, it is still true that the subject has been pursued in Scandinavia with a more general enthusiasm, and with as much scientific precision as anywhere else in the world. Unfortunately, the number of those who read either of the two Scandinavian languages is much smaller than it deserves to be, and, unless Scandinavian writers take Professor Nilsson's precaution of having their works published simultaneously in French and German, they do not receive the attention they deserve.

Dr. Undset is already known in this field by some smaller publications, but the present, we believe, is his first considerable work. The period he has selected for treatment is one of especial interest. He defines it very properly as the *beginning* of the Iron Age. The age extends to the present date. It includes the whole historic period thus far, and will last until the discovery of some cheap method of extracting aluminium from clay shall furnish us with a substitute for iron in its most general uses and thus put a period to the Iron Age. The beginning of this age constitutes the dawn of what we regard as modern civilization in Europe. The Bronze Age, which preceded it, was of course a decided advance upon the earlier age of stone. Indeed, the transition from stone to bronze was not a mere stage in civilization. It was the transition from one race to another, and from the dolichocephalic Nigrian, still represented by fragments of populations in out-of-the-way corners of Europe, to the brachycephalic races of the Aryan stock. It was within these latter, and not from their overthrow or expulsion, that the transition to iron took place, at first slowly and partially, as in Judea and Greece, but at last decisively. The first four books of Moses represent bronze as in common use and iron as a rarity. The same is true of the Homeric poems. Hesiod, who lived probably before the

Homeric poems were written, although at a much later period than they profess to describe, expressly mentions the transition from the one metal to the other. The Romans found both Kelts and Teutons in Northern Europe in possession of iron, so that the transition from the one metal to the other, even in the North, belongs to a prehistoric time,—not that the chronological sequences of these ages are synchronous. Dr. Undset is of the opinion that "the Scandinavian age of bronze is more recent, as a whole, than that of Middle Europe,"—of that there can be no doubt. Even in the different stages in the age of stone, this is equally true. The people in one part of a country might be using flint tools and implements of a very high degree of perfection, while those of another were using others so rude as to lead to their being classified as belonging to the earliest Stone Age. To trace the successions of these transitions, and the condition of different localities in the same age, is the problem now before prehistoric archæologists. It is a geographical problem in great measure, for it is with reference to the direction in which the new knowledge and use of bronze and of iron was spread by Aryan invaders in the first case, and by traders and other apostles of culture in the other.

Dr. Undset, in attempting this work, does not give his readers conclusions based on a study of what he has read in the reports and the books of his predecessors. He visited about sixty museums and collections, to examine for himself the prehistoric spoils they contain, and he has labored to discover, more exactly than has been told to the world, the sites and relations of these objects when first discovered. He takes up each locality of Northern Europe in detail, describes each remarkable "find," giving illustrations copied from the objects themselves. Before proceeding to draw his inferences, he gives—what was never before attempted,—a complete conspectus of the prehistoric archæology of Northern Europe, so far as this has been disclosed by discoveries. He finds that the centre of the Continent divides itself for the prehistoric archæologist into three districts, each characterized by differences in the prevalent modes of burial, which indicate differences of culture. The first or most eastern of these spreads from Moravia and Bohemia, along the Oder and Weichsel, over Silesia and the Polish countries. The second, which is characterized by a less elaborate ornamentation of the objects preserved, he designates as the Lausitzian. It extends from the Oder westward, through Brandenburg, Pomerania, Mecklenberg and Holstein, many of its most marked types being found in the vicinity of Berlin. The third lies in the valley of the Elbe, covering Saxony, the Hessian Lands, Hanover and Northern Holland. To fix the chronological precedence of either of the three in the use of iron, he admits, is a very difficult problem, and much remains for future archæologists to settle. But this much is quite clear. In each field, the use of iron came from the South northward, and from the East westward. The farther we pass from the three starting-points in Moravia, Lausitz and Saxony, the more commonly we find burial-places with no traces of iron weapons or implements, or with very slight traces. Passing still farther southward, we find at Hallstadt, in the Bishopric of Salzburg, a remarkable deposit of six thousand iron and bronze articles, discovered in 1846, in a great cemetery on an elevated site. These graves, numbering about one thousand, therefore, belong to the transition from the Bronze to the Iron Age. They contain types of metal-work which are also found in the three northern provinces. These, themselves, in turn, are connected by their type and by the co-existence of the two metals, with the great necropolis near Bologna, discovered by Count Gozzadini in 1853, and made the subject of investigations down to the present time. This line of the propagation of iron seems most probable in view of all the evidence. For this reason, Dr. Undset begins his work with Bologna and Hallstadt, although neither of these places lie in Northern Europe. This Hallstadt-Bologna type of metal-work distinguishes itself from that found farther west at La Tene, the site of an ancient lake-village in Switzerland, which he regards as furnishing the type prevalent in France and in the British Islands, and even in Northern Germany at a later date. Yet the iron culture represented at La Tene did more, in his view, for Northern Europe than that of Bologna and Hallstadt. In the use of the latter or earlier types, the people of the North, with some exceptions in the eastern district, were merely employing articles imported from the South. Under the influence of the latter, they began to make these things for themselves. An era of the development of home manufactures then followed one of dependence upon the foreign producer,—whether effected by a protective tariff, we are not told. In each case, the influence reached the North from the South. There is not a trace of any coming across the Carpathians from the East.

The date of these changes is uncertain. The graves at Hallstadt are conjectured to date from about five hundred years before our era, four hundred years after Hesiod described the transition they represent as having taken place in Greece. Six hundred years after Hallstadt's supposed dates, the Romans found Northern Europe, even the Caledonians, armed with iron. The iron culture represented at La Tene may be put a century, or perhaps two, later than that at Hallstadt.

One inference from Dr. Undset's investigations is that those historians are confirmed who regard the Etruscans or Rosena as playing the part of a great commercial nation in the pre-Roman times of Northern

Europe, and as occupying a position on both sides of the Alps. The reproduction of types from Northern Italy in Hallstadt, and the dissemination of these to the shores of the Baltic, show that this vigorous race was a great power in the world in those times. The question of its racial affinities is still unsettled, with an inclination to the view adopted, but badly defended, by Rev. Isaac Taylor, that they formed the highest point in the Nigrian kinship. That they were neither Irish, Phœnicians, Pelasgic-Greek nor Italian, is as good as proven. Nothing remains but to class them as Turanians of the Nigrian branch.

The second part of Dr. Undset's work is occupied with the beginnings of the Iron Age in Scandinavia. Here the change occurred later than in Northern Germany, but in substantially the same way, except that Hallstadt influence had already ceased to be operative and that of La Tene was the first felt. But it was accompanied by influences not less powerful from the new and relatively independent manufactures of Northern Germany. It, therefore, stamped itself far less distinctly upon the era of transition here than elsewhere. Dates for the change in the three northern kingdoms it is impossible to fix, but the theory that the change coincides with the conquest of the two peninsulas by the Norse race from its Finnish and Lappish aborigines, finds no support in the discoveries of the Scandinavian archaeologists.

The work is excellently printed and beautifully illustrated, both by wood-cuts inserted in the text and by numerous lithographic plates.

THE POETS-LAUREATE OF ENGLAND.—The reader is doubtless familiar, through a sad yet not altogether to be regretted experience, with that class of books which are only very tolerable, but yet are to endure and even applauded. To this class the volume before us belongs ("The Poets-Laureate of England," by Walter Hamilton). The handling is far from being such as the subject deserved, and yet, despite frequent disappointments and occasional exasperation, the book is one to be purchased, perused and preserved. From Chaucer to Tennyson, may be traced an almost uninterrupted succession of laureate bards, not a few of whom were men of mark in their day, as Chaucer, Spenser, Jonson, Dryden, Rowe, Warton, Southey, Wordsworth, and the last and greatest wearer of the crown. It is decidedly curious that an office so venerable and so interesting should have been so neglected by writers in this period of literary activity and antiquarian research, and we share in Mr. Hamilton's regret that no collection of the laureate official odes and poems—till 1813, it was the custom for the poet-laureate to compose odes regularly for the Sovereign's birthday and New Year's Day,—has been made, since such a collection would commend itself alike to students of history and philology.

The line of laureates appointed by royal letters patent begins with Jonson, though there should not be left out of mind the earlier "volunteer laureates" as they have been called, from Chaucer to Samuel Daniel. Chaucer was appointed in 1368 and died in 1400; his successors were Sir John Gower (1400-1402); Henry Scogan, laureate to Henry IV.; John Kay, laureate to Edward IV.; Andrew Bernard (1486,—died 1523); John Skelton (1489,—died 1529); Robert Whittington (1512,—died 1530); Richard Edwards (1561-1566); Edmund Spenser (1590-1599); Samuel Daniel (1598-1619). From time immemorial, there had been a dependant in the Royal household called "the King's poet," to whom one hundred shillings were paid as an annual stipend in 1251; but nothing survives to show when or how that title commenced, or whether that officer was ever solemnly crowned with laurel at his first investiture. They wrote their poems in Latin. Chaucer and Gower were but self-styled laureates. Kay was the first officially appointed, though it seems doubtful whether his appointment was not also a university degree. Whittington, honored with the university laurel in 1512, was the last recipient of a rhetorical degree—*poeta laureatus*,—at Oxford; but it is very doubtful whether he was ever royally appointed a poet laureate. It was not customary for the Royal laureate to write in English until the Reformation had begun to diminish the veneration which had hitherto been felt for Latin. Generally speaking, it is probable that, until the time of Bernard, very little regularity was observed, either in the use of the title or the pecuniary emoluments accompanying it; from Bernard to Ben Jonson, a series of laureates held office, often without pension, and usually without any definite or legal form of creation; but from 1619 to the present day we can trace an unbroken race of officially appointed and pensioned poets. The public coronation of the incumbents has never been performed, nor have any examinations ever been held to establish their fitness. Being a Court appointment, political feeling more than poetical taste has generally influenced the selections, and, curiously enough, two of the greatest men that ever held it obtained it as the price of political apostasy,—Dryden and Southey. With the exception of Nahum Tate, a native of Dublin, every laureate has been an Englishman. Mr. Hamilton, it may be said, has shown conclusively that Richard Flecknoe never was a poet-laureate. The following is the list of regularly appointed laureates,—the office was in abeyance during the Commonwealth,—with the dates of their appointment and death:

Name.	Appointed.	Died.
Benjamin Jonson, . . .	February 3, 1615-6,	August 6, 1637.
Sir William Davenant, . .	December 13, 1638,	April 7, 1668.
John Dryden, . . .	August 18, 1670,	May 1, 1700.
Thomas Shadwell, . . .	1688,	November 1692.
Nahum Tate, . . .	1692,	August 12, 1715.
Nicholas Rowe, . . .	1715,	December 6, 1718.
Rev. Lawrence Eusden, . .	December 24, 1718,	September 27, 1730.
Colley Cibber, . . .	December 3, 1730,	December 12, 1757.
William Whitehead, . . .	December 19, 1757,	April 14, 1785.
Thomas Warton, . . .	May, 1785,	May 21, 1790.
Henry James Pye, . . .	1790,	August 11, 1813.
Robert Southey, . . .	October 4, 1813,	March 21, 1843.
William Wordsworth, . .	April 6, 1843,	April 23, 1850.
Alfred Tennyson, . . .	November 19, 1850,	

When, in 1617, James I. appointed Jonson poet-laureate, he gave him an annual salary of one hundred marks (equal to £67). On Jonson's rhymed petition to "the best of monarchs, masters, men," Charles I. increased the poet's pension to £100, giving him "one tierce of Canary Spanish wine out of our store of wines yearly." The salary was adequate for the conveniences of life at the time, being the same as was paid to the King's physician, but both pension and puncheon were often in arrears. Davenant was nominally laureate for thirty years, but, owing to political commotions and the Puritan ascendancy, was far from obtaining regular payment of his salary. Dryden was made laureate and historiographer royal in 1670, the two appointments joined in one patent, giving him £200 a year,—equal to at least \$3,000, nowadays,—and the tierce of Canary, his salary being subsequently increased to £300, with an additional pension of £100 dependent on the King's pleasure. The post was a sinecure, as Dryden wrote no odes for a long time; but the salary was very irregularly paid, being sometimes four years in arrears. Under James II., he turned Catholic,—at the same time as Nell Gwynne, Evelyn declaring that such converts were no great loss,—and had his private pension of £100 continued, though the wine was omitted. The Revolution of 1688 swept all his offices from him, and gave his place to Shadwell, "the true blue Protestant poet," whose short tenure of the office of laureate was chiefly remarkable for the fact that it was he who commenced the composition of regular anniversary odes. Dryden has damned him to everlasting fame as "MacFlecknoe;" yet Scott and Macaulay have been indebted to his books, and Rochester declared that, if he had burned all he wrote and printed all he spoke, Shadwell would have had more wit and humor than any other poet.

Tate—his name was by rights Teat,—was laureate under three sovereigns,—William III., Anne, and George I. His version of the Psalms is his best claim to remembrance. He inherited the laureateship alone; the extreme brevity of his odes did not atone for their fulsome adulation, and, when an almost entire redistribution of Court patronage took place, he had to make way for Rowe, and died in abject poverty. Rowe's highest claim upon patronage is as the editor of "Shakespeare" and the victim of Lord Oxford, who, when he applied for State employment, advised him to study Spanish, and, when he had learned the language, congratulated him on being able to read "Don Quixote" in the original. Eusden was a drunken country parson, in whose odes the most noticeable feature is excess of flattery without the art to conceal it. His comparisons of the Georges to the Deity were almost as amusing as blasphemous, and this was one of his best couplets:

"Thy virtues shine, peculiarly nice,
Ungloomed with a confinity to vice."

Colley Cibber, though inferior as a poet, did not merit the bitter and persevering abuse poured upon him. The "Dunciad" unfortunately pilloried him to all time,—that poem as splendid as malicious and unjust. Cibber carried off the laureateship from Pope, Dennis, Theobald and Stephen Duck, the Wiltshire thresher, of whom the reader probably now hears for the first time. Twice or thrice a year during his long incumbency, he produced a perfunctory poem which now-a-days would be tossed into the waste-basket of the average country weekly. The Duke of Devonshire, then Lord Chamberlain, offered the laureateship to Gray, suggesting that it be held as a sinecure, and the usual odes be done away with; but Gray declined it, and it was given to Whitehead, whose odes had the negative merit of being considered superior to those of his predecessor. The amiable, clever and eccentric Warton succeeded him. "Peter Pindar" praises his honesty, and says that

"He warbled with an Attic grace—
The language was not understood at Court."

The laurel then passed to the head of Pye, M. P., of whom Byron said that he was eminently respectable in everything but his poetry. He was the last laureate who regularly wrote official odes, and the irony of fate ordained that, as he was a particularly pleasant and convivial man, during his incumbency the tierce of Canary should be withdrawn and commuted for an annual payment of £27. Scott declined the laurel when Pye died, and it was conferred upon Southey, who also held the title of historiographer royal, no salary, however, being attached to the latter office. He wrote several adulatory poems, the most famous of which was "The Vision of Judgment," and the oddest of which was the "Carmen Nuptiale," composed at the marriage of the Princess Charlotte.

Southey began the poem when she was betrothed to the Prince of Orange, and, when the match was broken off and she married Prince Leopold, the late King of the Belgians, the poet impartially transferred the panegyric. His official odes are, for the most part, worse than Pye's; yet Americans will always remember three lines from one written in 1814:

"Where Washington hath left
His awful memory
A light for after times."

Upon Southey's death, Wordsworth declined the laureate's place on the plea of his advanced age,—he was then 73,—but Peel induced him to reconsider his determination. "I will undertake," wrote the Minister, "that you shall have nothing required from you." Wordsworth wrote no poems relating to the office during his seven years' incumbency; when he died, there was no one to contest the claim to the bays of Tennyson, and Lord Breadalbane, then Lord Chamberlain, signed the warrant November 19, 1850, reciting that he should "have, hold, exercise and enjoy all the rights, profits and privileges of that office." The Lord Steward's department, says Mr. Hamilton, still pays the poet-laureate \$135 a year for a "butt of sack," while the salary of \$360 comes under the second class of the Civil List, and is paid from the Lord Chamberlain's office. It may fairly be doubted whether the poems which may, with propriety, be called official odes, will do much more for the author's fame. There are some fine lines in the poem on the burial of Wellington; but the odes of welcome to the Princess of Wales and Duchess of Edinburgh were fulsome and of ephemeral interest only. It has been very truthfully said, that, if the Laureate had died or ceased to write some years ago, it would have been all the better for his fame. It would certainly be hard to find anything more ridiculous, in point of fact, than his recent lines on the marriage of Princess Frederica of Hanover and Baron von Pawel-Rammingen, wherein the late King was represented as leaning over the celestial battlements to bless the union. The truth is that the King was bitterly opposed to the match, and it was not until after his death that the lovers dared to marry! But when one is laureate, one must be laureate. Elliot Stock, London. Pp. 300.

BOSTON TOWN.—Mr. Horace E. Scudder has a happy faculty for writing for boys. "The Bodley Books," of which he was the author, attracted a wide and appreciative circle of readers. They were a happy sort of story, containing a great deal of instruction as well as amusement. This year, Mr. Scudder comes before his old friends with a more ambitious work,—*"Boston Town,"* a volume that appears with a wealth of good binding, fine paper, broad margins, and illustrations. Mr. Scudder has taken up the points of Boston history and treated them in an effective way, introducing three bright boys who ask reasonable questions and receive common-sense replies. We know of no better boy's book than this, which will show him delightfully the way to "Boston Town" in the words of the old song:

"See, saw, sacradown!
Which is the way to Boston Town?
One foot up, the other foot down,
That is the way to Boston Town."

Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston, 1881. Pp. 243.

A NOVEL HISTORY.—Miss Mary E. Kelly, an experienced school teacher, has published a brief history of England, France and Germany, arranged in parallel columns on the same page, so that at a glance may be seen just how the situation was in each country. Miss Kelly says the book was written for her pupils, and grew out of the desire to place in their hands a history which would give a clear, definite idea of the reigns of contemporaneous sovereigns, and yet keep the mind free from confusion when the history of one of these nations involved others of which they were ignorant. A work was also desired which would give the progress in the refinements of social life, as well as the prominent literary characters for each century, and, furthermore, a knowledge of the nineteenth century down even to our own day. These ends were kept steadily in view in writing it. The book is valuable. E. Claxton & Co., Philadelphia, 1881. Large quarto. Pp. 86.

DAMEN'S GHOST.—"Damen's Ghost" will keep up the reputation of the "Round Robin Series," of which it is an integral part. The author, however, is not as clever with his or her pen as some of his or her co-laborers in the same field. "Damen's Ghost" is an innocent story that has clever touches here and there, sufficiently interesting to while away an hour or so and to be worth adding to the novels in one's library,—a judgment that cannot be passed on many books, that fall so hot from the press that they seem to shrivel in interest when touched by the cold air of the outer world. The plot of "Damen's Ghost" is not particularly complex, and it has a familiar twist to it, though we cannot at this moment recall where we have read a similar one. It presents the usual number of dramatic incidents, sufficient to carry the reader through to the end. The justice finally meted out is thoroughly poetic, and all is well. James R. Osgood & Co., Boston, 1881.

FRAGOLETTA.—This is a charming story by "Rita," the author of "Daphne." It is an entirely interesting tale, with a tragedy for shadow and love for a motive. False honor ruins two lives and lays its paralyzing hand upon the pages. The story is told exceedingly well, there is much attractiveness in every chapter, and the interest of the reader is held fast to the end. We can cordially commend the book to lovers of good novels. J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia, 1881. Pp. 295.

SABINE'S FALSEHOOD.—This is the latest in the gray-back series of Messrs. T. B. Peterson, and is from the *Revue des Deux Mondes*. The authoress is the Princess O. Cantacuzène-Altiéri, the Princess Olga. The translator is Mary Neal Sherwood. The story is above the average of the French stories usually imported, though the plot is not particularly exciting. T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, 1881. Pp. 234.

AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.

E. B. MYERS & CO., Chicago, have just been awarded the contract for furnishing the State of Indiana with twelve thousand copies of the new "Revised Statutes of Indiana," which will contain about two thousand pages. This is one of the largest law book contracts ever awarded in the West. The editorial work has been accomplished by Hon. J. S. Frazier, late Judge of the Supreme Court, assisted by Judges Stotenburg and David Turper, of Indianapolis, composing the commissioners appointed by the Legislature. It will require over forty tons of paper to complete the job.

Mr. W. O. Stoddard has written a serial story which will be begun in *Harper's Young People* for October 4. It is called "The Talking Leaves," and describes Indian life in Arizona and Mexico. The illustrations, by Thulstrup, were made from actual scenes and incidents. Mr. Stoddard needs no introduction to the young folks; his stories are among those they like best, and with Mr. Thulstrup's pencil they are well acquainted.

The library of the Earl of Fife, at Duff House, Banff, Scotland, a miscellaneous collection of somewhat more than fifteen thousand volumes, made mostly at the close of the last century, and apparently rich and rare and valuable editions, is to be carefully catalogued by Mr. A. W. Robertson.

William R. Jenkins, of New York, has just issued "Beginner's Latin," a drill book on a new plan, by W. McD. Halsey.

It is announced that the long-expected third volume of Dr. Wilhelm Roscher's "German Trade and Commerce" will soon be published in Stuttgart.

Captain Boynton, the swimmer, will write an account of his adventures in the water, to be called "Roughing it in Rubber."

The Rev. Andrew Jukes is soon to publish, through the Longmans, London, and Thomas Whittaker, New York, a new work, entitled "The New Birth and Life Eternal." Mr. Jukes is widely known as the author of "Types of Genesis," "The Law of Offerings," "Differences of the Four Gospels," and "The Restitution of all Things," books which are among the most important contributions to the theology of these times.

Scribner & Welford import one hundred and fifty of the five hundred copies printed of Mr. W. E. Henley's sketch of Jean-François Millet, with its etchings and woodcuts in *fac-simile*. The price is \$10.

D. Lathrop & Co. propose to publish on the 25th "All Aboard for Sunrise Lands," by Edward A. Rand,—a story of a trip by a party of boys with their uncle, a sea captain, from California over the Pacific to Japan, including narratives of adventure in Australia, China, and on the sea. It will have a chromo cover, more than one hundred and fifty illustrations, and a host of readers. At the same time will come "Wide Awake Pleasure Book L," the first volume of the excellent *Wide Awake* magazine for 1881, with thoroughly good and entertaining stories, poems and pictures, and a prize lithograph cover in ten colors; "The Little Folks' Reader," a book of charming original stories and pictures for children, and having a very attractive prize cover; "Outline Drawings for Little Paint Brushes," by G. F. Barnes, with stories, including instructions for painting the outline drawings, and a cover designed by Lydia F. Emmet; "Five Little Peppers, and How They Grew," a fully illustrated story of five young members of the Pepper family, by Margaret Sidney, who aims to combine instruction and amusement in an unusual degree; and the "History of Spain," in Lathrop's Library of Entertaining History, by Professor James A. Harrison, of Virginia, author of "Spain in Profile," and embellished with one hundred illustrations.

A volume on "The England of Shakespeare" is in preparation by Mr. Edwin Goadby for Cassell's Popular Library. This is a shilling series, and thus the cheap dissemination of useful information goes on apace.

Mr. Henry G. Bohn, the venerable London publisher, has brought out a new edition, for the world at large, of "A Dictionary of Quotations from the English Poets."

Dr. Ethé, of the University College of Aberystwith, Wales, has in press in Germany the first portion of the great history of Persia, which will extend to not less than fourteen volumes.

A second edition of Dr. Hitchcock's "American Version of the Revised New Testament" (Fords, Howard & Hulbert,) contains a new and elaborate appendix, which not only reverses the English appendix, but gives detailed information concerning some of the most important words referred to under "Classes of Passages." The errors of the first edition have been corrected.

Harper & Bros. will soon publish Goldsmith's complete works, edited by Peter Cunningham, in four volumes. This is the standard edition of Goldsmith.

The Rev. Dr. Taylor, of New York, has written the volume on John Knox for A. C. Armstrong & Son's "Heroes of Christian History" series. This firm will also publish a posthumous volume, by the Rev. H. B. Smith, called "Apologetics."

"One of Cleopatra's Nights," a collection of short stories, translated from Theophile Gautier, will be published by R. Worthington in the course of the coming fortnight.

"Tutti-Frutti" is the not very pleasing title of a "book of child's songs" by Laura Ledyard and W. T. Peters, which will be issued by George W. Harlan. The illustrations are by A. Brennan and D. T. Peters.

Little, Brown & Co. will issue early next month "The Theory of our National Existence," as shown by the action of the Government of the United States, by Dr. John C. Hurd; and "The Shakespeare Phrase Book," by John Bartlett. The plan of the latter work will be to take every sentence from the dramatic works of Shakespeare which contains an important thought, with so much of the context as preserves the sense, and to put each sentence under its principal words, arranged in alphabetical order. At the end of the work, comparative readings will be given from the texts of Dyce, Knight, Singer, Staunton, and Richard Grant White.

Presley Blakiston has in preparation, and soon to be published, a new book on "Malaria," in which the misunderstandings of this important subject are treated, and entirely new views taken of its causes and treatment. The increase of diseases that are generally attributed to malaria will undoubtedly attract marked attention to this work.

Among the books soon to be published by Jansen, McClurg & Co. are the Hon. E. B. Washburne's work on the early history of Illinois—"Governor Edward Coles and the Slavery Struggle of 1823-24," a translation of the fairy tales of William Hauff, with the original illustrations, under the title, "Tales of the Caravan, Inn, and Palace;" a volume of poems by Ella Wheeler; a memoir of Haydn, in Dr. Nohl's series of musical biographies, translated from the German by J. J. Lalor; and "Golden Thoughts," a selection of brief and striking passages from a wide range of authors, orators, statesmen, etc., by the Rev. S. P. Linn; with a companion volume of "Golden Poems," containing a new selection from the best minor poems in the language, from the time of Chaucer to the present day, by Mr. Francis F. Browne, editor of *The Dial*.

"Greece and Rome; their Life and Art," by Jacob von Falcke, is to be the holiday book of Henry Holt & Co., who announce, in addition to this handsomely illustrated volume, Mr. John D. Champlin, Jr.'s "Young Folks' History of the War of the Union;" "Our Familiar Songs and Those who Made Them," containing more than three hundred standard English songs; Parts II. and III. of J. A. Symond's "Renaissance in Italy;" Baring-Gould's "Germany, Present and Past;" Ten Brinck's "History of English Literature;" and Cox's "Introduction to the Science of Comparative Mythology and Folk-Lore." In the "Leisure Hour Series," Mrs. Alexander's "The Freres," Fothergill's "Kith and Kin," and Hardy's "Laodicean," are forthcoming.

General William Birney, of Washington City, is preparing a work on the life and times of James G. Birney, or the rise, growth and success of the anti-slavery movement in the United States. He requests all persons having in their possession letters from James G. Birney, or anti-slavery papers or pamphlets published between 1831 and 1845, to write him, giving details.

Mr. Dutton Cook, says the London *Literary World*, has in the press a volume of biographical and critical memoirs, to be shortly published under the title of "Hours with the Players." The portraits extend from the famous actors and actresses referred to in Cibber's autobiography down to the elder Farren and Mrs. Glover, Rachel, Charlotte Cushman, and Charles Fechter.

The American Sunday-School Union have ready a new edition of Dr. Philip Schaff's "Bible Dictionary."

The New Testament has been translated into the outlandish language of Corea.

"The Nature and Function of Art, More Especially of Architecture," is the title of a volume by Leopold Edlitz, announced by A. C. Armstrong & Son. Mr. Edlitz is one of the architects of the New York State Capitol, and is a man of very decided views in his profession. The coming book is the result of thirty years' experience and observation.

A new story by Mrs. H. B. Stowe, and a new novel by Judge Albion W. Tourgee, are announced by Fords, Howard & Hulbert.

Professor Perry of Williams College is engaged on an elaborate history of Williams-town, Mass.

DRIFT.

—A writer in *The St. James Gazette* talks in a liberal strain of spelling reform, and says: "I am by no means sure that uniformity of spelling under our present conditions is, as you say it is, an inestimable boon. I would approve a pupil or candidate who wrote *iland, rime, soverin*; and I would not pluck him if he chose to write *complection*. The best chance of improving our spelling appears to me to lie in increased freedom of competition. I would let people use any spelling for which they could produce either respectable authority, say, within the century, or a rational motive. As a matter of fact, I do not think we can go on indefinitely in our present state. The American divergence is already becoming inconvenient; and the number of proposals for systematic change, some of which come from persons who have made as thorough a historical study of the English language as any of those who protest against change on historical grounds, proves, at any rate, that grave dissatisfaction exists. The Span-

iards and the Dutch have reformed their spelling within pretty recent times (though they suffered more from superfluity than from positive anomalies), and the Germans are doing the same."

—A funny report comes from Chamounix, that a millionaire American had four times attempted the ascent of Mount Blanc, and had four times failed; that, exasperated by his successive failures, he had "sworn a swear" that, living or dead, he would be on the summit of Mont Blanc; and that he died. Before his decease, he made a will, bequeathing his immense fortune to his three nephews on the condition that they would transport his body to the top of the mountain; and that the three nephews have arrived at Chamounix, and are making arrangements for a magnificent funeral procession to the summit, where they will find room for their uncle. This is the newest form of "Excelsior," and is detailed most circumstantially in the Milan papers.

—"The *Academy* is a very learned and thoughtful, and in its own way entertaining, paper," says the *World*, "but it has never yet been remarkable for humor—even for that unconscious humor which is the *Saturday Review's* most prominent characteristic at present, and which that paper has never, perhaps, so largely displayed as in its recent dissertation on Mr. Gladstone's famous answer to Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett. But of the *Academy* now one may have hopes. It appears that M. de Neuville, the French painter of battle-pieces, had on exhibition in Paris a large canvas representing a vast expanse of sand, and nothing more. This he styles 'The Capture of Bou Amema by the French;' and when the 'puzzled visitor' (I quote from the *Academy*), asks where is Bou Amema, and where the French troops, the painter 'gravely replies' that the former had fled, and the latter not yet arrived. 'The picture,' says the *Academy*, is, of course, a sarcasm, and will no doubt be appreciated in Paris.' No doubt; but meanwhile, for those who have hitherto admired M. de Neuville's work, how very gratifying to learn that this 'arrangement in sand' is a sarcasm, and not a new departure based on certain other famous 'arrangements' we all of us know, and which have certainly the knack of puzzling the innocent spectator almost as much as this very ingenious and highly original sarcasm of the French painter!"

—The international copyright question is now under serious consideration, not only in the United States, but in almost every civilized country. It will form the most pressing topic at the Printers' Congress in Vienna, of the International Literary Association, and at the second Congress at Milan of the Italian Printers and Publishers Association, both taking place this month. Another congress for the same purpose will shortly be held in Madrid. The King of Portugal, who took a personal interest in the congress, has conferred marks of distinction upon several of the leading members, amongst whom is Mr. Blanchard Jerrold, an honorary vice-president, who has just received the Cross of a Knight of the Order of Christ.

—Superintendent Gilmour of New York has published a circular containing the amendments lately made by the New York Legislature to the law permitting women to vote on school matters. The act as amended reads thus: "Section 12. Every person of full age residing in any neighborhood or school district and entitled to hold lands in this State, who owns or heirs real property in such neighborhood or school district liable to taxation for school purposes, and every resident of such neighborhood or district who is a citizen of the United States, above the age of twenty-one years, and who has permanently residing with him or her a child or children of school age, some one or more of whom shall have attended the district school for a period of at least eight weeks within one year preceding, and every such resident and citizen as aforesaid, who owns any personal property assessed on the last preceding assessment roll of the town, exceeding fifty dollars in value, exclusive of such as is exempt from execution, and no other, shall be entitled to vote at any school meeting held in such neighborhood or district."

—That the public schools in the prosperous West are driving with a dangerous speed, is the opinion of *The Journal of Education*. It advises the schools at once to begin the necessary work of slacking up the velocity, weeding out courses of study, relieving the intensity of examination, and ceasing to act on the assumption that the average child can endure the strain of the average hard-headed, adult pioneer. "The West is now excited," says the critic, "with the fond delusion that it will outstrip the world in public-school training, because it is bending the prodigious energy that has made it great in industry, in war, and in statesmanship, to the production of such a generation of youthful prodigies as no country has yet seen. But the project will break down, from the simple reason that a child is a child, and cannot be shot into maturity by a course of study and a monthly examination."

—In London, recently, Mr. J. Brander Mathews suggested to Mr. Austin Dobson the framing of a code of laws for the composition of *vers de société*, or, as Mr. Dobson prefers to call them, "familiar verse." The next day he received a note from the author of "Proverbs in Porcelain," containing these twelve maxims, which are here reproduced from the Philadelphia *Press*: I. Never be vulgar; II. Avoid slang and puns; III. Avoid inversions; IV. Be sparing of long words; V. Be colloquial, but not commonplace; VI. Choose the lightest and brightest of measures; VII. Let the rhymes be frequent, but not forced; VIII. Let them be rigorously exact to the ear; IX. Be as witty as you like; X. Be serious by accident; XI. Be pathetic with the greatest discretion; XII. Never ask if the writer of these rules has observed them himself.

—A Canadian educational authority thinks that the dangers of "cramming" might be obviated if the teacher would give sufficient time to explaining the next day's lesson and instructing pupils how to proceed.

—Williams College is prosperous. It has now the largest freshman class that has ever entered in the history of the College, and needs nothing but a larger endowment.

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Published every Saturday at No. 726 CHESTNUT STREET,
Philadelphia.

DELIVERED BY MAIL OR CARRIER.

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